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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Pres. Truman asked U.S. Senate for quick ratification of new German, West Europe defense pacts.*

French Reds failed in attempted anti-Ridgway strike.

Truman intervened in South Korean political crisis; UN enforced disciplinary measures in Koje POW camp.

Ana Pauker was ousted from Rumanian Red party posts.

South Africa's anti-Supreme Court bill became law.

Domestic. *Supreme Court voided steel seizure; strike started.*

Gen. Eisenhower returned from NATO duty in Europe, retired from the Army, opened his Presidential campaign, lost close race with Taft in South Dakota primary.

Record 510 persons killed over Memorial Day weekend.

Died: *Philosopher-educator John Dewey.*

GERMANY & WESTERN DEFENSE

Truman Asks Pact Ratifications. Pres. Truman sent the U.S. Senate a message June 2 asking that the Senate quickly ratify the West German peace contract & a North Atlantic Treaty protocol extending NAT protection to the European Defense Community. Mr. Truman said the West German & EDC pacts "constitute a great forward stride toward strengthening peace & freedom in the world." [See p. 165C]

Acheson Reports. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, in a broadcast report to the U.S. people from Washington June 2 on the treaties signed last week, said they "represent the birth of a new Germany, a new Europe & a new period in history. They were created to strengthen the cause of peace." He declared: "The work of preparation & organization [for Western defense] is over. The hour is at hand for affirmation & action."

Mr. Truman welcomed Acheson back to Washington when the secretary arrived by plane May 30, said Acheson had done a "wonderful & successful" job on his trip to Europe. Acheson met with French Cabinet members in Paris May 29-30 on French requests for more U.S. economic aid. [See p. 166A]

Berlin. The Western High Commissioners in Germany protested to Soviet Control Comm. Vasily I. Chuikov May 30 against "obstructive measures" imposed on Western communications with Berlin. The Reds stopped travelers at West Berlin's boundaries June 1 but did not put into effect all bans on interzonal travel & phone service they had threatened. They isolated several small communities on the fringe of the British sector of Berlin June 1, agreed to negotiate on that dispute when British troops blockaded the Russians' radio building (in British Berlin) June 3. [See p. 166F-G]

French Reds' Strike Fails. Nearly all French workers ignored a strike called for June 4 by Red leaders of the Gen. Confed. of Labor to protest the arrest of CP Secy. Gen. Jacques Duclos, one of 156 Reds held for last week's anti-Ridgway riots. Police raided CP Hqs. in principal cities throughout France May 31 in a search for firearms & evidence of subversive plots. The Reds burned some of their records. [See p. 166H]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway took over from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Rocquencourt, France May 30 as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, Europe. [See pp. 175M, 166J]

Yugoslavia. Yugopress News Agency said May 28 the U.S., Britain & France had given Yugoslavia "substantial" amounts of raw materials the past year but not enough to meet requirements.

Germans on Cold War Front

Wide World

West German Fed. Republic (shaded) will become full-fledged member of Western alliance under "peace contract" with Big 3, European Defense Community pact with France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg. Move caused Red reprisals on East-West German frontier, in divided Berlin. Flag insignia of Big 4 powers show (clockwise) Soviet, U.S., French, British zones in Germany. West Germans refuse to concede Polish possession of former German territory east of Oder-Neisse River boundary between East Germany, Poland (broken line, top right).

Grants-in-aid (under a $29 million grant from the U.S. in the spring of 1951, $120 million from the 3 powers for fiscal 1951-52): 1,252,600 tons of industrial raw materials, including 530,000 tons of coke, 402,000 tons of crude oil, 35,000 tons of oil products, 81,000 tons of anthracite coal, 65,000 tons of steel products, 46,000 tons of artificial fertilizers, 36,000 tons of cotton yarn. Yugoslavia also received $5,500,000 worth of pharmaceutical raw materials & chemicals. [See pp. 142F, 39B] . . . Russia protested to Belgrade (reported May 24) against expulsion from the country of Vladimir Karmanov, First Secy. of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade accused of spying by Yugoslavia. Ranko Petkovic, ex-deputy foreign editor of *Borba* (Yugoslav Communist newspaper), & 4 other ex-*Borba* editors were given 5-yr. to 8-yr. prison sentences in Belgrade May 12 after they confessed their support of the Cominform against the Tito regime. [See p. 129L] . . . Tito was 60 May 25. [See p. 147C]

Trieste. Pro-Italian Christian Dems. retained control of the Trieste City Council and won most other localities in Trieste Zone A in municipal elections May 26 although they lost ground to Independents (want freedom from both Italy & Yugoslavia) and neo-Fascists. Christian Dems. polled 32.5% of the popular vote, anti-Yugoslav Communists 18.32%, Independents 12.45%, neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement 11.25%, pro-Yugoslavs about 5% [see p. 166P]. Military attachés were recalled by Italy from Belgrade May 22, by Yugoslavia from Rome May 23. Each country complained that the other had circulated lies & insults

about war records of members of its armed forces as a result of the Trieste dispute. [See p. 158M]

Council of Europe. The Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg voted 84-8 (17 abstentions) May 30 for the Council or Schuman coal-steel pool Assembly to study the drafting of a statute for a supranational authority in West Europe. François de Menthon of France was elected Consultative Assembly President May 26 to succeed Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium. [See pp. 166D, 85H]

European Movement's congress in Luxembourg May 21-23 voted unanimously for a resolution that a European Constitution be drafted immediately. [See p. 55B]

KOREA

Truman Intervenes in ROK Crisis. The U.S. disclosed June 3 that Pres. Truman had intervened with a message to South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee in a dispute between Rhee & his opponents in the ROK Natl. Assembly.

The Rhee Govt. re-imposed martial law (lifted a month ago) in Pusan to suppress pre-election disturbances, arrested 12 anti-Rhee Assemblymen May 26-31 as alleged pro-Communist plotters. Rhee threatened June 2 to dissolve the Assembly after it had voted 96-3 May 27 against martial law in Pusan.

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, conferred with Rhee May 27 and told him ROK troops could not be spared from anti-guerrilla drives & front-line combat for martial law duty. Rhee promised Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander who visited Pusan June 2, that he would not recall any frontline troops. Mr. Truman's message to Rhee was said June 3 to have expressed "shock" at the feud between Rhee & most ROK Assemblymen, warned that forcible suppression of Rhee's foes might play into the hands of Communist propagandists. Britain joined June 4 in protesting the arrest of ROK Assemblymen.

(The Assembly was scheduled to elect an ROK President before June 23. Dispatches from Korea said Rhee had much popular support but was opposed by a majority of the Assembly. More riots against Rhee's Assembly opponents were staged in Pusan by his supporters May 22 & 23.) [See p. 158A-B]

Quell POWs. Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner enforced his program of discipline for Red POWs on Koje Island by ordering the Red leader in Compound 66, a North Korean lieutenant colonel, placed in special confinement June 1 and sending troops & tanks into Compounds 60, 85, 96 & 607 June 4-5. Red flagpoles were torn down, Compound 607 was fenced into 2 units and troublesome Reds in Compounds 85 & 96 were put on short rations (permitted by Geneva Convention). 5 Reds were killed on Koje May 30 while trying to pass inter-compound messages. Gen. Clark visited Koje June 2, said the Allies were prepared to use "maximum force" to maintain control over POWs. [See p. 167L]

Reds Reject New Screening. UN truce negotiator Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison challenged Korean Red Lt. Gen. Nam Il June 2 to agree to a rescreening of POWs held in South Korea. Nam refused June 3 and the armistice negotiations remained deadlocked. Red China's Peking (Peiping) radio June 5 praised the "heroic & just" rebellion of POWs on Koje, said the Reds had offered to exempt natives of South Korea among Red POWs from a prisoner exchange but demanded return of all North Koreans & Chinese. The UN Truce Team added 91 names June 4 to the list of Allied prisoners they said the Reds had not accounted for on POW lists submitted. The 91 raised the total unaccounted for to 986. [See pp. 167H, 45M]

Warfare. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, estimated June 1 that Chinese & North Korean Red numerical strength was 2½ times that of UN forces but that the Reds were "inferior to us in tanks & air capabilities." "It is difficult for me to see how the enemy could win" if the Reds attempted a new offensive, he said. [See pp. 157K, 117F] . . . The U.S. 5th AF reported June 1 this score of planes downed & damaged in air warfare during May: 39 Red planes (32 MIG-15 jets) destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, 21 damaged; 45 UN planes lost (9 in aerial combat, 28 to enemy ground fire, 8 from unknown causes). [See p. 167M]

U.S. casualties made public through May 30 totaled 109,159 (19,244 dead), the Defense Dept. said June 4. The Navy revealed May 27 that 24 South Korean seamen were killed & 21 injured May 21 when the ROK frigate *Apnok* & the U.S. ammunition carrier *Mount Baker* collided at sea off Korea. No Americans were injured. [See pp. 157M, 150C]

Congressional Medal of Honor awards posthumously: (May 26) Pfc. Herbert K. Pililaau, 22, of Waianae, Oahu (Hawaii) & Cpl. John Essebagger Jr., 22, of Holland, Mich., for single-handedly fighting to their deaths to cover withdrawals by their units; Pvt. Billie G. Kanell, 20, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., mortally wounded when he fell on enemy grenades twice to save comrades; (May 27) Navy Hospitalman Richard de Wert, 19, killed while rescuing wounded Marines under fire. [See p. 141M]

Reassigned May 31: Col. Francis T. Dodd to U.S. Army 16th Corps in Sendai, Japan; Col. Charles F. Colson to Logistical Command in Japan. [See p. 167K] . . . **Vice Adm. Robert P. Briscoe** took over from Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy in Tokio June 4 as commander of U.S. Far East naval forces. [See p. 157G] . . . **Poland** announced a new trade agreement with North Korea June 4 (deaths undisclosed). [See p. 117H] . . . **Imjin River bridge** opened north of Seoul June 1 was designed to prevent further interruption of UN communications by floods. It was a steel-&-wood structure 1,184 feet long, 44 feet high built by U.S. Army Engineers at a cost of $600,000.

Psychological warfare by the Allies has been credited by 80% of Reds surrendering recently for their decision to give up, Col. J. Woodall Greene of St. Petersburg, Fla., director of UN psychological warfare in Korea, said June 4. He said the UN held a big edge in results from psychological warfare because it gave "cold, hard facts & the honest truth" while the Reds "piled lie upon lie until nothing they said was at all credible." [See Vol. XI, p. 402D-E]

Germ warfare evidence against the UN is "most damning," the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), now visiting Red China, said after he had talked to Chinese doctors & listened to recorded "confessions" of captured U.S. fliers, Peking (Peiping) radio said May 30 [see Vol. XI, p. 263J]. Pres. Truman said in a speech at the White House May 28 to a delegation from the American Action Com. Against Mass Deportations in Rumania: There was not "a word of truth" in the Reds' germ warfare charges. He also denounced the Reds for "outrageous" kidnapping & deportation of Greek, German, Rumanian, Czech, Hungarian & Austrian children. [See pp. 166J, 69K]

Japan. The Japanese Forgn. Ministry told Russia's occupation mission in effect May 30 it was no longer welcome in Japan. The Soviet delegation was informed that "the office of the Soviet member, Allied Council for Japan, ceased to exist" when the Allied occupation ended Apr. 28 under the San Francisco peace treaty boycotted by Russia. [See p. 142P] . . . Chile ratified the Japanese peace treaty May 29. [See p. 133C-D] . . . U.S. officials assured Japan May 26 that American forces would not use the summit of sacred Mt. Fuji for military purposes. [See p. 141G] . . . 6 Japanese firms announced plans May 23 for a $56 million barter of machinery, metals & chemicals for Chinese Communist iron ore & raw materials provided the Japanese Govt. would lift a ban on such trade with Red China. [See p. 134B] . . . The Govt. decided May 13 to apply for UN membership despite the expectation of a Russian veto. [See p. 133M] . . . 969 persons had been arrested May 26 for participation in the May Day riots in Tokio. [See p. 140J] . . . Plans to build a cyclotron at Kyoto U. to replace one destroyed by the Allies in 1945 were announced May 23. [See Vol. V, p. 397F] . . . Ex-Forgn. Min. Mamuro Shigemitsu, 65, was elected president of the opposition Progressive Party May 10. [See p. 134F] . . . Ambassadors confirmed May 10: Eikichi Araki to the U.S., Sunishi Matsumoto to Britain, Kumao Michimura to France, Sadao Igushi to Canada, Shiro Yuki to Sweden. [See p. 142P] . . . Tokio's population was officially listed as 6,984,657 May 28. [See Vol. XI, p. 124B]

EAST EUROPE

Ana Pauker Ousted. The Rumanian Communist Party announced June 3 that Vice Premier-Forgn. Min. Ana Pauker, highest-ranking woman official of any Communist country, had been reprimanded for "Rightist deviations" and dropped from the party Politburo & Central Com. Secretariat. Expulsion of Vice Premiers Vasile Luca & Techari Georgescu from the CP

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Central Com. was announced May 30. Appointment of CP Secy. Gen. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, 51, as Premier was announced June 2. He replaced Petru Groza, non-Communist whom the Reds had maintained as figurehead Premier since they rose to power in Rumania. [See p. 123G; Vol. VIII, 275P, 198A, 46J]

Bulgaria reported May 30 that Premier Vulko Chervenkov had been named president and Ferdinand Kosovski (Natl. Assembly president) secretary of a new Natl. Com. of the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Dems. & the splinter Zveno party. Communists had not previously taken top Fatherland Front offices. [See p. 154B] . . . **Czech** Communist Party reported ousters of Chairman Jan Sevick & Secy.-Gen. Jan Valek of the Slovak Rebirth Party May 29 and of Koloman Mosko, Slovak CP Secy., June 4. Moscow-trained Ludevit Benada replaced Mosko. [See p. 147A] . . . **Ukrainian** CP Central Com. members have been criticized for failure to spur farm production, manage artistic affairs properly & eliminate "bourgeois nationalist" faults in Ukraine, Moscow *Pravda* reported June 2. [See p. 55A] . . . **USSR** announced May 31 that the Volga & Don rivers had been linked through a newly-completed canal between Stalingrad & Kalach. [See 162N, 146L-M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

Steel Controversy

Seizure Voided, Strike On. The Supreme Court ruled 6-3 June 2 that Pres. Truman's seizure of the steel industry was unconstitutional. Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer, on Mr. Truman's orders, immediately returned the mills to their owners, and 650,000 members of the CIO steel union went on strike.

Court's Decision. The 6-3 Supreme Court decision upheld an Apr. 29 ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge David A. Pine that the steel seizure was illegal. Justice Black's majority opinion held that neither the "constitutional provisions that grant executive powers to the President" nor acts of Congress gave Mr. Truman authority for such a seizure. Black said in effect that the President, by his seizure order, had usurped law-making functions which the Constitution reserved solely to Congress. Justices Frankfurter, Douglas, Jackson, Burton & Clark filed separate concurring opinions. Chief Justice Vinson & Justices Reed & Minton dissented.

Black's opinion said that other Presidents may have seized private property to settle strikes but that "Congress has not thereby lost its exclusive Constitutional authority to make laws necessary to carry out the powers vested by the Constitution in the government." And "even though 'theater of war' be an expanding concept, we cannot . . . hold that the Commander in Chief of the armed forces has the ultimate power as such to take possession of private property in order to keep labor disputes from stopping production. This is a job for the nation's lawmakers, not for its military authorities."

Vinson's dissent said that the founding fathers "created a Government subject to law but not left subject to inertia when vigor and initiative are required." He objected to what he considered the majority's finding that "the broad Executive power granted by [the Constitution's] Article II . . . cannot . . .be invoked to avert disaster." Confining the President to "sending a message to Congress recommending action" in an emergency was a "messenger-boy concept" of his office. This view, he said, left the President "powerless at the very moment when the need for action may be most pressing and when no one, other than he, is immediately capable of action. . . . He is left powerless because a power not expressly given to Congress is nevertheless found to rest exclusively with Congress." The founding fathers, he declared, did not create in the President "an automaton impotent to exercise the powers of government at a time when the survival of the Republic itself may be at stake." He also observed that no statute prohibits "seizure as a method of enforcing legislative programs."

Strike Starts. Steelworkers who heard of the decision started walking out even before CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray issued a strike order June 2. Murray said that the court's action left the union "without the benefit of a collective bargaining agreement." In the absence of a contract, "our members have no alternative other than to cease work." He called on the steel companies to resume talks with the union on a contract "firmly based upon the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board." Steel company heads said they were willing to negotiate provided both sides observed the spirit of "give & take." With the steel strike causing a production loss of nearly 2½ million tons a week and with only 2 to 3 weeks' steel supplies on hand, the Natl. Production Authority June 2 banned steel shipments by warehouses to consumers goods producers. Meantime 30,000 iron ore miners in Minnesota, Alabama & other states walked out in sympathy with the steelworkers June 3. [See pp. 151L-152C, 161E-F]

Seizure Ban Voted. Spurred by the steel controversy, Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) proposed May 26 a Constitutional Amendment to prohibit the President from seizing property except when specifically authorized by Congress. It was approved unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Com. May 28. (2 Massachusetts legislative committees rejected May 27 Gov. Paul A. Dever's request for authority to seize the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, which serves 75 Massachusetts cities. It was struck by AFL carmen Mar. 10 over demands for a 30¢-an-hr. raise and a funded pension system.) [See p. 127M]

Other Strikes. 15,000 AFL carpenters struck Detroit area construction jobs May 9, settled June 2 for (a) an immediate 8¢ increase in the $2.25-an-hr. scale, (b) an additional 5¢ raise Sept. 1 and (c) an insurance plan worth 5¢ hourly effective Oct. 1. [See p. 145B] . . . Aviation gasoline restrictions were lifted by the Petroleum Admin. for Defense June 3 as spot settlements ended most of the nationwide oil strike. [See p. 161E] . . . A 17-day strike of 5,000 CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Campbell Soup plant in Camden, N.J. ended May 29 after agreement on (a) an immediate 10¢ hourly raise, (b) an additional 5¢ hourly for maintenance & powerhouse employes, (c) back pay, medical insurance & other benefits. [See Vol. X, p. 349J] . . . The BLS reported May 29 that 475 strikes started in the U.S. in April, 400 in March, 367 in Apr. 1951. Workers involved: April 1,000,000, March 240,000, last April 163,000. 650 strikes were in effect in April, 600 in March, 540 in Apr. 1951. They involved 1,200,000 workers and cost 5,300,000 man-days in April, 320,000 workers & 1,400,000 days in March, 222,000 workers & 1,890,000 days in Apr. 1951. [See pp. 169K, 145E]

POLITICS

Eisenhower Home, Leaves Army. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to Washington from Paris June 1 and retired from the Army June 2 (as of May 31) in order to campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. On landing June 1, he went immediately to the White House where he reported to Pres. Truman, Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett, Gen. Omar N. Bradley & Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. on European defense. The President then conducted Eisenhower on a half-hour tour of the renovated White House—which Eisenhower was hoping to make his home for the next 4 years [see p. 144C]. Eisenhower returned to the White House June 2, and Pres. Truman awarded him a 4th Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal for his leadership in organizing Western defenses. Eisenhower finally doffed his uniform June 3 after a final press conference [see p. 176G] and flew in civilian garb to Kansas City for a June 4 address in Abilene, Kan., his home town. He waived the $19,541.80-a-yr. in pay & allowances to which he was entitled in retirement because, according to his letter to Lovett, he wanted to "feel free" to deal with Republican Natl. Convention delegates without anybody accusing him of violating regulations or "embarrassing the government or the Army." [See pp. 173F, 153F]

'Ike' in Abilene. Eisenhower's first major address of the campaign was a mild denunciation of the Democratic Admin. and a call for a return to "basic American principles." He delivered it before a rain-soaked crowd in Eisenhower Park's Eisenhower Stadium in Abilene June 4. Earlier, Eisenhower had helped lay the cornerstone for an Eisenhower Foundation museum in a field near the Eisenhower family's Abilene homestead.

Eisenhower based his attack on the Admin. on his belief that a "genuine 2-party system" was "essential to America's political health today." "Political health is endangered if one party . . . becomes permanently or too-long entrenched in power," he said. "The almost inevitable consequence is graft & incompetence. Obviously, this is something that applies today: one party has been in power too long in this country."

Aside from the external Communist danger, he warned of 4 "internal threats"—"evils which can ultimately throttle free gov-

ernment" and which were "present in today's situation": (1) "An increasing trend toward unreasonable antagonism between economic elements of our country—an indulgence in the fantastic notion that any major part of our society can long prosper unless the whole enjoys prosperity." (2) "Inflation, which fattens on unbalanced budgets." (3) "Excessive taxation; rates that destroy incentive." (4) "Absorption by the central government of functions that belong to local communities & to individuals."

Eisenhower relied on action by "aroused citizens" to conquer these evils. He decried dependence "exclusively on legislation." "More benefit . . . is to be found in an ounce of real leadership & honest speech than in a ton of law that fails to reflect the considered will of the vast majority," he said. He called for elimination of "waste, duplication & extravagance" in government and the removal of "the mystery . . . from foreign relations." "Americans instinctively & properly dread the kind of secrecy that surrounded Yalta." The loss of China "to the free world in one of the greatest international disasters of our time" was "a type of tragedy that must not be repeated," he said. He also observed that "to remain strong spiritually, we must first remember that a free government is the political expression of a deeply felt religious faith."

Eisenhower supporters hailed the speech as a general guide to the current issues, but backers of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said he was too vague. "It looks like he's pretty much for mother, home & heaven," said Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), Taft's Southern campaign manager.

Eisenhower's Views. Eisenhower made public his opinions on many issues for the first time at a press conference in Abilene June 5. He said he considered "real peace & security in the world" the paramount issue of the campaign. He pledged to support Taft or any other GOP Presidential nominee if the platform followed the Republican interim declaration of principles of 1950 [see Vol. X, p. 44M]. Among topics he covered:

Korean war—"I do not have any prescription for bringing the thing to a decisive end"; "I don't think it would be possible for our forces to carry through a decisive attack"; but the UN "cannot retreat" and must "stand firm," "reduce our losses" and "try to get a decent armistice." *Bombing Red China*—"There has been built up behind the Yalu River a very definite air strength that would make very dangerous any attempt to extend the war at this moment until we have a bigger buildup of our own." *Loss of China*—"I do not know who is to blame"; "the diplomatic triumphs of that period, if any, were claimed by the party in power," which "therefore has to take some responsibility for any losses . . . but I could not name a person."

FEPC—He supported use of federal influence to achieve "fairness & equality" but opposed compulsion; "we can do more by leadership and getting the states to do it." *Compulsory health insurance*—He opposed socialism but "every American has a right to decent medical care." *Economic controls*—"In time of great emergency & grave internal crisis we use every kind of influence to combat inflationary tendencies" but "I have far more faith" in "supply & demand" influences and the Govt.'s "normal" credit policies than in "direct controls." *Aid to education*—"I would certainly be in favor of help" in specific areas where needed to maintain "a certain level of education that is absolutely necessary" but opposed to the plan whereby all states contribute to & draw from a central educational fund. *St. Lawrence Seaway*—As Chief of Staff, he saw defense advantages in it; Canada was starting it and "I would hate to see the United States oppose it"; "everything is in favor of the power end." *McCarthyism*—He wanted to root subversion out of the Govt. but "without besmirching the reputation of any innocent man or condemning by loose association or anything else."

Taft-Eisenhower Air Power Clash. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), assailing Admin. foreign policy in a broadcast from Washington June 1, charged that "there has been a steady deterioration in our comparative air power, which began while Gen. Eisenhower was chief of staff." Eisenhower's reply, in Washington June 3 at his last press conference before quitting the Army, was that he had fought consistently for greater air power but that his proposals for expanding the Air Force were "whittled down" by Congress. If anybody thought the foot soldier could finally be eliminated from war, "I wish he would show me how to do it," he said. He called himself "No. 1" among those who "would like to relieve the young boys . . . from the necessity ever of shouldering a rifle and going in the mud." (James M. Minifie reported in the N.Y. *Herald Tribune* June 4 that Taft himself had opposed expansion of the Air Force "at 2 critical points in the postwar struggle to build up American air power"—in 1947 & 1949.)

Taft's June 1 address emphasized that "there is only one foreign & military policy which will maintain our security & our peace & our solvency, and that is the building of an air power sufficiently large to control the air" over the U.S. & surrounding oceans "and able to deliver atom bombs on Russian cities & manufacturing plants." He denounced the Admin. for giving European defense rather than air power No. 1 priority after Korea but denied any desire to withdraw from Europe. The U.S.' 6 divisions should be left in Europe "until the Europeans have reached a position where they can defend themselves." He also denied being isolationist. Pres. Truman & State Secy. Dean Acheson, whose "policy from 1944 to 1952 has been the most disastrous period in the entire history of American foreign policy," "have become the new isolationists," he declared. "They would abandon most of Europe & most of Asia to Russia and adopt a purely defensive policy which has no hope of bringing freedom to millions behind the Iron Curtain."

Among Taft's arguments: "We could build a wall of men across Europe, and this country . . . would still be open to Soviet bombing attack." "To admit for a moment that we could not defend ourselves, even if Continental Europe were overrun, is a defeatism, pure & simple." "If Germany is prevented from participating by French opposition, it would be difficult, in fact almost impossible, to defend Europe against a Russian attack." "We must not admit that our safety depends on begging bayonets from Germany or from France . . . If we are strong in our own right, many other nations will be begging to be our allies." His air power policy, according to "the best military advice I receive . . . can save billions of dollars." "We can only achieve victory by winning the battle against communism in the minds of men . . . by active propaganda & the organization of forces of freedom everywhere." "We must marshal the forces of freedom, both this side & the other side of the Iron Curtain, so they are ready to go if a break in Kremlin strength or unity ever comes. It would be criminal to attempt today to foment national revolts in Russia & her satellite countries since that would produce only the murder of the anti-Communists by the Communist secret police." [See pp. 169C, D, 145J, 120K]

Primaries. Taft apparently won a narrow victory over Eisenhower in the South Dakota GOP Presidential primary June 3. With 1,943 of 1,950 precincts counted, he led by 64,749 votes to 64,110 for the 14 delegates at stake, but the results were in doubt. Eisenhower refused to call his strong showing a "moral victory," as his backers did (because Taft campaigned in the state for 5 days). "When you go to war, it's win or lose," Eisenhower said. Gen. Douglas MacArthur intervened in the S.D. campaign with a telegram urging support for Taft June 1. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) won the S.D. Democratic primary & 8 delegates by 22,062 votes to 11,467 (1,893 precincts) over an uninstructed slate of delegates pledged to a first-ballot vote for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.).

Gov. Earl Warren won the Calif. GOP Presidential primary & 70 delegates June 3. In 19,453 of 19,730 precincts, he received 994,220 votes against 508,251 for a slate headed by Rep. Thomas H. Werdel, who favored Taft or MacArthur. Neither Taft nor Eisenhower were entered. Kefauver won the Calif. Dem. primary & 68 delegates by a 1,123,375-476,203 vote (19,397 precincts) victory over a pro-Truman group nominally pledged to Calif. Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown. [See pp. 168N, 160L]

Sen. William F. Knowland (R.), running for renomination, defeated Rep. Clinton D. McKinnon (D.) in both the GOP & Dem. primaries under California's cross-filing system June 3. [See pp. 71L, 65D] . . . Iowa gubernatorial primary winners June 2: Gov. William S. Beardsley (R.) [see p. 32K] & Mayor Herschel C. Loveless (D.) of Ottumwa . . . North Carolina Dem. primary (tantamount to election) winners May 31: Gubernatorial —ex-Sen. William B. Umstead, 57 [see Vol. VIII, p. 177D], over ex-Judge Hubert E. Olive. U.S. House—State Sen. L. H. Fountain, 39, unseated Rep. John H. Kerr, 78, in 2d Dist. [See Vol. X, p. 367D]

Natl. Convention Delegates Chosen. Missouri GOP June 2: 26 votes including 21 favoring Eisenhower, 4 Taft, one uncommitted . . . Georgia GOP May 31: 17 votes including at least 13 favoring Eisenhower, 2 Taft, 2 uncommitted . . . New Mexico GOP May 31: 14 votes including 9 favoring Taft, 5 Eisenhower . . . Mississippi GOP June 2: 5 uninstructed votes. (Eisenhower backers bolted the convention when the "lily white" faction recognized by the state Supreme Court refused to pledge the delegation to Eisenhower.) [See p. 169A] . . . Alabama GOP May 29: 14 votes including 9 favoring Taft, 4 Eisenhower, one

uncommitted . . . Tennessee Dems. May 29: 28 votes, all to Kefauver . . . Maryland Dems. June 3: 18 votes, all to Kefauver.

Socialists Pick Hoopes. The Socialist Party held its Presidential nominating convention in Cleveland May 30-June 1. Darlington Hoopes, 55, Reading, Pa. attorney, was nominated for President and Samuel H. Friedman, president of the N.Y. local of the CIO Community & Social Agencies Union, for Vice President. Norman Thomas, who refused to run again after being Socialist Presidential nominee 6 times, was on a goodwill tour of the Far East instead of attending the convention. Hoopes was reelected Socialist Natl. Chrmn. [See Vol. X, p. 181E]

ARMED FORCES

A-Blast Exercise. The Nevada proving grounds' 19th atomic blast was touched off atop a 300-ft. steel tower at Yucca Flat at 4:55 a.m. June 1. Almost immediately afterwards, 1,000 troops climbed from foxholes 7,000 yards away and, led by 5 46-ton Patton tanks, advanced in a simulated attack toward the target area. They were halted when they reached the radiation danger zone an undisclosed distance from "ground zero." It was probably the U.S.' 30th A-blast [see p. 170K]. (Scientists Aaron J. Ulrich, 31, Dr. Peter A. Morris, 30, Mrs. Louise Kollman, 48, & Roland A. Bach, 29, were injured by "over-exposure" to radiation during a secret atomic experiment at Argonne Natl. Laboratory, Chicago, June 2.) [See Vol. X, p. 387N]

West Point Graduation. Cadet Harry L. Van Trees Jr., 21, of Kansas City, Mo. was top man in the 523-man class graduated from West Point June 3. 517 of the graduates received commissions, 126 of them in the Air Force. [See Vol. XI, p. 189F]

Memorial Day. American war dead were honored by traditional parades & ceremonies throughout the U.S. & at U.S. posts abroad on Armistice Day May 30. (U.S. forces observed Armed Forces Day May 17.) [See Vol. XI, p. 173E] U.S. holiday accidents May 30-June 1 took a record 510 lives (363 in auto mishaps), according to the AP. [See Vol. XI, pp. 184N, 173B]

Air Developments. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Acting Air Force Chief of Staff, told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee May 29 that the USSR had twice as many combat planes as the U.S. He urged restoration of AF budget cuts. AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter told the Senate Preparedness Subcom. May 27 that U.S. defensive air power faced the "danger of a numerical shortage" by diversion of air wings "from their main task to a task for which they were never intended & planned—namely, the Korean war." [See p. 142D-E] . . . The Defense Dept. announced May 20 that the AF would start using "nautical miles" & "knots" instead of "statute miles" & "mph," starting July 1, partly because over-water charts usually show only nautical miles whereas U.S. aeronautical charts use both scales. (The statute mile is 5,280 ft., the nautical 6,080.2 ft.; a knot is one nautical mile an hour.) The CAB decided June 4, after airline protests, not to require civilian aviation to adopt the nautical scales. . . . The AF told the Senate Commerce Com. May 24 that it has dropped its objections to development of civilian jet airliners. . . . Lt. Gen. Robert W. Harper, chief of the Air Training Command, revealed at Parks AF Base, Calif. May 17 that the AF would no longer recall reservists to active duty unless they first express willingness to fly. 12 of 14 AF reservists who refused to fly were being dismissed "under honorable conditions" (announced May 20). A 3-mo. jail sentence imposed on Capt. Carl J. Izard for refusal to fly has been cancelled. [See p. 146B] . . . Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, told the House Armed Services Com. June 2 that the Army has less than half the anti-aircraft units it needs to adequately protect the U.S. & overseas bases from air attack. [See p. 141G]

Veterans. Robert L. L. McCormick of the Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report told the House Veterans Affairs Com. May 28 that the Veterans Admin. had 11,898 excess employes costing more than $44,201,000 a year. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Temple U. pres. & chairman of the Citizens Com., presented May 27 detailed proposals which he said could save the VA $57 million annually. [See p. 56F] . . . 4 of 199 veterans accused of conspiring with the Grow System School of Beauty Culture to defraud the VA of $500,000 in GI Bill tuition payments got 30-60-day jail sentences in New York May 29. They were among 189 who pleaded guilty. 179 got suspended sentences. Ora W. Grow, 47, operator of the school, got a 7-yr. jail sentence & was fined $14,000 June 4, 1951. His wife, Dassie, 43, got a 3-yr. sentence & $11,000 fine. Garford Laboratories, Inc., the school's owner, was fined $70,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 32E] . . . The Sons of Confederate Veterans, meeting in Jackson, Miss. June 4, dissolved the Confederate Veterans of America, of whom only 7 members survived. [See Vol. XI, p. 173B]

Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn was named Navy judge advocate general June 4, effective about June 18, to succeed **Rear Adm. George L. Russell**, slated to command the Atlantic Fleet's Cruiser Div. 2. [See Vol. VIII, p. 194G] . . . **Vice Adm. John H. Cassady** [see p. 17H] relieved **Vice Adm. Matthias B. Gardner** [see Vol. XI, p. 30D] as commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean May 27. Gardner was slated to get Cassady's old job as Dep. Chief of Naval Operations for Air . . . **Brig. Gen. Harry H. Semmes** of Washington resigned as executive director of the Natl. Security Training Comm. (announced May 25). Edgar G. Shelton Jr. became acting executive director. [See p. 33M] . . . **Seaman Bruce S. Hopping**, 30, Naval Reservist & vice pres. of his father's Ripley-Hopping Lumber Co. of Port Newark, N.J., was court-martialed and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge in Pearl Harbor May 15-16 for criticizing superior officers to a newspaper, complaining of "petty tyranny" aboard the salvage ship *Reclaimer* . . . **World's most expensive fighting man**, the U.S. soldier, accounts for an average of $2,858 a year in direct costs (pay, food, clothing, individual equipment), according to Army figures reported by the AP May 17. Indirect costs bring the total up to $5,247, not counting the estimated $3,600 needed to train & process a raw recruit. [See p. 160A-B]

GENERAL

P.R. Charter Approved. The House approved Puerto Rico's new constitution by voice vote May 28 and sent it to the Senate. But it stipulated that the charter could not take effect until a P.R. constitutional convention eliminated "human rights" guarantees which some considered verging on the "socialistic" or "communistic." [See p. 127G]

Social Welfare. Reports to the Natl. Conf. of Social Work in Chicago: Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson called May 25 for a reexamination of the nation's total welfare picture, said the greatest need was for improvement in existing services rather than money for new services. F. Emerson Andrews of Russell Sage Foundation reported May 26 that corporations' contributions to charity this year would exceed the $239 million-a-year level of 1948 & 1950. Lester B. Ganger, conference president, said May 27 that making relief rolls public in Illinois had proved harmful. He urged names of recipients & amount of aid received be kept secret. Benjamin E. Youngdahl, American Assoc. of Social Workers president, warned social workers May 28 they must continue to support liberal causes even if Communists used the same causes for their purposes. Nelson A. Rockefeller stressed May 30 the need for a cooperative program to strengthen economic & social development throughout the free world to combat Russian appeals to the "underprivileged." [See p. 129D]

Racial Bias. Americans "find themselves accepting hysterical unproved denunciations with less and less repugnance," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said May 21 in a report of an 18-mo. study of racial-religious bias in the U.S. [See p. 162A]

Cicero Riot Convictions. Cicero, Ill. Police Chief Erwin Konovsky, Police Sgt. Roland Brami, detective Frank A. Lange & Village Atty. Nicholas Berkos were convicted in Fed. Dist. Court in Chicago June 4 of varying charges of conspiracy and/or violating a Negro's civil rights stemming from the 1951 Cicero race riots. Town Pres. Henry J. Sandusky & Fire Marshal Theodore H. Wesolowski were cleared May 27. [See Vol. XI, p. 408N]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Labor. The Trades Union Congress Gen. Council referred a Govt. appeal for restraint in wage demands to its Economic Com. May 28. Exchequer Chancellor R. A. Butler told representatives of labor & management May 15 that Britain's economy could not stand further pay rises without increased productivity. [See p. 153N] . . . The TUC Council, acting against growing labor support of Aneurin Bevan's opposition to rearmament, reminded its affiliated unions May 29 that TUC official policy supported the Govt.'s arms program. [See pp. 153M, 109G, 73K]

Economics. 51% of British exports were sold to Commonwealth countries in 1951, Govt. statistics revealed May 23. 42%

of imports came from the same sources. [See pp. 146D, 26G] . . . Britain agreed May 16 to buy about $2,660,000 worth of canned fish from Russia. Russia agreed to buy $2,380,000 worth of cured herring from Britain. (The British Embassy in Moscow paid a $75 fine May 21 for the release of a trawler impounded by the Soviet Govt. for fishing inside Soviet territorial waters.) [See p. 9B] . . . A uranium deposit discovered recently in Nigeria is one of the world's biggest, the Govt. said June 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 407P] . . . Charges for Natl. Health services, voted this year, took effect June 1. [See p. 146F]

British Legion, leading British war veterans' organization, June 2 rejected a proposal to ban Communists from its ranks. [See p. 122K] . . . Livestock quarantine restrictions were imposed on more than half of England at midnight June 1 as a precaution against new outbreaks of hoof and mouth disease. [See p. 154B] . . . **Gen. Sir John Harding,** commander of the British Army of the Rhine [see Vol. XI, p. 163L], will succeed Field Marshal Sir William J. Slim [see Vol. X, p. 398D] as Chief of the Imperial Gen. Staff Nov. 1, the War Office announced May 26 . . . Court mourning for King George VI ended at midnight May 31. The nation's memorial to him will be a statue in London & a philanthropic fund to benefit the entire country, a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London decided May 15. [See p. 65J-K] . . . **Queen Mother Elizabeth** disclosed May 29 that she took over the controls of a jet air liner traveling more than 500 mph. during a sightseeing trip over Western Europe May 23 . . . **Dowager Queen Mary** was 85 May 26. [See Vol. VII, p. 172P] . . . **Winston Churchill** dropped libel charges against the London *Daily Mirror* May 24 after it apologized for an Election Day sketch and agreed to pay costs of the action & to contribute to a charity selected by Churchill.

France. The Govt. reported June 4 that its new gold-based bonds, placed on sale May 26, are selling so fast the State Printing Works had temporarily run short. The loan had resulted in a recovery of the franc in relation to foreign currencies (the U.S. dollar was negotiated May 30 for 392 francs, 20% less than 3 months earlier) and spurred gold sales beyond original forecasts, the Paris bureau of the *N.Y. Times* reported June 1 [see pp. 162J, 65N]. A minimum wage scale based on a cost-of-living escalator was established June 3 by the French Natl. Assembly. The issue had contributed to the downfall of 2 preceding Govts. Premier Antoine Pinay said May 25 that his Govt. had halted inflation & social unrest and that his defend-the-franc program had raised the nation's defense capabilities. [See pp. 122P, 49K] . . . 47 of 114 followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the Natl. Assembly told him May 29 that they no longer would give blind obedience to his policies. He had demanded that they oppose the Pinay Govt. [See p. 81D]

South Africa's High Court of Parliament Act, setting a parliamentary court above the highest constitutional tribunal, was signed into law June 3 by Gov. Gen. Ernest G. Jansen. It was passed by the Senate, 21-16, May 29. A procession led by war veterans of the Torch Commando marched silently through Capetown's main street June 4 in protest against the measure's enactment. Opposition leader Jacobus G. N. Strauss said June 3 he would test the law's validity "almost immediately" before the Appeal (Supreme) Court which the bill subordinates on questions of the validity of Parliamentary actions. [See p. 162M]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Juan D. Perón was inaugurated June 4 for his 2d term as President (6 years). He became the only Argentine President to start a 2d term [see Vol. XI, p. 366L]. His power to apply severe penalties for profiteering, hoarding, speculation & other "economic crimes" was extended to June 4, 1958 by Congress May 29. [See p. 147D] . . . The Govt. reported May 21 that Col. José Francisco Suarez & 13 other persons were held under preventive arrest for an alleged assassination plot against Perón & his wife [see p. 42F]. The Socialist Party expelled Enrique Dickman June 2 because he bypassed other party leaders and made a deal with Perón for release of a score of Socialists jailed by the Govt. [See p. 82A] Radical Party leader Gregorio Pomar, arrested after an attempted revolution last September, was released May 28. [See p. 90N-P] . . . **The Quilmes City Council** decided May 31 to change the city's name to Eva Perón. [See pp. 147E, 34J]

Bolivia. The U.S. granted formal recognition to the new Bolivian Govt. June 2. Recognition also has been granted by Argentina, Brazil, Britain, Chile, Natl. China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay. [See p. 123J-P] . . . A 10-man comm. under Manuel Barrau's chairmanship was assigned May 31 to work out within 120 days a plan of procedure for nationalizing the Patino, Aramayo & Hochschild tin mines. [See p. 162K] . . . A Govt. monopoly on mineral exports was decreed June 3. The decree also imposed special conditions on the sale of U.S. dollars by the Central Bank. Shipments of tin to the U.S., interrupted by the Apr. 11 revolution, were resumed June 1. [See pp. 154D, 123N-P]

Ecuador. Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, who returned home in March after 5 years of exile in Argentina, was elected Ecuadorean President June 1, returns indicated June 3. He was previously President in 1934-35, 1944-47 (ousted both times by opposition coups). He campaigned this year as an Independent Liberal supported by the Falangist-type Natl. Revolutionary Party & People's Force, a militant group of peasants & low-income workers. He promised extensive economic rehabilitation of the country. Pres. Galo Plaza Lasso warned Velasco's opponents against trying to stage a coup to bar him from office. Defeated candidates: Dr. Ruperto Alarcon Falconi, Conservative; Dr. José Chiriboga Villagomez, Liberal Radical (backed by Plaza Lasso); José Modesto Larrea Jijon, Dem. Alliance. [See p. 147F; Vol. VIII, 274K] . . . An agreement to receive U.S. technical aid in agricultural development was signed by Ecuador May 30. [See p. 58K]

Mexico. Nationwide confiscation of illegal firearms & a review of all gun permits was ordered June 4 by Pres. Miguel Aleman to forestall violence in the July 6 national elections. [See Vol. XI, p. 335D-E] . . . The Govt. announced May 30 approval by the U.S. Export-Import Bank of 2 new loans, part of a $150 million credit opened last year. $4 million will be spent to finish the Oviachic irrigation dam, $1.5 million for new telegraph & telephone facilities. [See p. 16B] . . . Italian capital & technicians will aid in building Mexico's first newsprint plant, the Paper Industry Chamber of Commerce said May 29.

Panama. Col. José Antonio Remón received his credentials as Pres.-elect June 1 (his 44th birthday), will begin a 4-year term Oct. 1. The Natl. Election Board rejected opposition protests of fraud in the May 11 election in which Remón polled the most votes (133,208) in the nation's history. [See p. 154G] . . . The Supreme Court ruled May 27 that it lacked authority to hear a demand for nullification of the May, 1951 Natl. Assembly ruling removing Arnulfo Arias from the presidency & barring him for life from holding public office. [See p. 50H; Vol. XI, 159K] . . . Panama's consular service will be reorganized to care for 986 merchant vessels (3,987,000 gross tons) flying the Panamanian flag, Finance Min. Galileo Solis said May 28.

Brazil's politically powerful Military Club elected Gen. Alcides Etchegoyen as its president over ex-War Min. Gen. Newton Estillac Leal in a bitterly-contested club election (reported May 22). [See p. 114L-M] . . . **Chilean** electric power plants, crippled by strikes in 3 provinces, were ordered taken over by Navy technicians May 30. Imports of foreign motion pictures were suspended May 17 until September to save Chile's dollar exchange resources. [See p. 154F] . . . **Colombian** newspaper *El Spectador* (Bogotá) said May 15 a Protestant Church in Genova (100 mi. west of Bogotá) was set afire & the minister driven out of town May 11. [See pp. 171K, 98G] . . . **Costa Rican** Jews are under attack by a group calling itself the Junta Patriotica, the *N.Y. Times* reported May 31. The *Times* said the Govt. had adopted a hands-off attitude toward the group. San José Archbishop Victor Manuel Sanabria ordered all Roman Catholic parish priests June 1 to preach sermons against the newspaper *La Nacion* for having published "Baptist propaganda" in the form of advertisements by the Baptist mission. [See p. 104E; Vol. X, 182L] . . . **Peru** added 3 U.S.-built destroyers to its Navy May 24. [See p. 81P] . . . **El Salvadoreans** cast 700,979 votes for Pres. Oscar Osario's unopposed Revolutionary Party in elections for a new Natl. Assembly May 11-13, it was announced May 25. [See Vol. XI, p. 86J] . . . **Uruguay's** 9-man Govt. Council May 27 exempted teletypes & other news receiving & transmitting equipment from customs duties. [See p. 75B] . . . **Venezuelan** dispatch from Reuters June 3 said new ore deposits of more than 300 million tons of iron had been found in San Isidro Mt. [See Vol. XI, p. 102P]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Crops. U.S. crop estimates May 9 by Agriculture Dept.: winter wheat 986,468,000 bu., 3d largest in history; rye 17,795,000 bu., smallest since 1934. The 1951 U.S. tobacco crop was valued May 9 at $1,190,920,000, the 1951 15,130,000-bale cotton crop at $3,304,315,000. [See p. 130H]

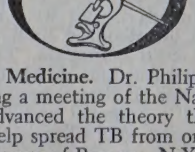
BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended May 31

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$23,296,000,000	$23,298,000,000	$21,755,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,710,000,000	$28,483,000,000	$27,461,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,636,000,000	$20,707,000,000	$19,115,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,058,119,870	$8,940,601,322	$6,698,549,372
England note circulation (£)	1,412,174,000	1,405,922,000	1,331,622,000
Gross operating profits of U.S.' 13,455 FDIC-insured com'l banks		1951 [r]$4,395,000,000	1950 [r]$3,931,000,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Stock sales (shares)	4,098,449	5,946,892	4,629,600
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.28	147.24	141.19
Bond sales	$9,299,000	$15,649,300	$10,285,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.25	99.23	99.38
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	96,922	117,783	111,778
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,350,000	8,025,000	9,637,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,146,204,000	7,110,393,000	6,652,699,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]761,647	754,373	811,799
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Apr. 216	Mar. 220	Apr. 1951 223
Steel output (tons)	7,991,142	9,404,191	8,845,979
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.77⅝	$2.76½	$2.68⅜
Corn (bu.)	$2.11⅝	$2.12⅛	$2.01⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.404	$.3945	$.4606
Wholesale food index†	[d]$6.45	$6.48	$7.16
Farm indexes (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100):	**May 15**	**Apr. 15**	**May 15, 1951**
Rcd. by farmers	293	290	305
Paid by farmers	[r]289	[r]289	282
Parity ratio (approx.)	101	100	108
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [e]	**Last Week** [r]112.0	**Year Ago** 115.9
BUSINESS:	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1951**
Mfrs.' inventories§	$42,600,000,000	$42,759,000,000	$37,100,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	$22,500,000,000	$22,992,000,000	$21,800,000,000
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)‡	**This Week** [b]104	**Last Week** 99	**Year Ago** 100
Failures (May 22)‡	145	154	191
Net incomes of U.S. mfg. corps. (reported by FTC & SEC)		1951 [r]$25,900,000,000	1950 $23,200,000,000
Net after taxes		$11,400,000,000	$12,900,000,000
Mfg. corp. sales		[r]$212,200,000,000	[r]$181,900,000,000
Mfg. corp. assets (yr. end)		$141,800,000,000	$126,300,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, May 21 [b]May 24 [c]May 17 [d]May 27 [e]Not available [r]May 20 [s]Retail store sales amounted to $11.898 billion in Apr., up 6% over Apr. 1951 (Commerce Dept. report May 23) [r]Record



ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Dr. Philip Schwartz of Wrentham, Mass., addressing a meeting of the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. in Boston May 27, advanced the theory that lymph nodes & lymphatic channels help spread TB from one part of the lung to another. Dr. R. L. Yeager of Pomona, N.Y. reported that pyrazinamide, new anti-TB drug, produced improvements in many patients but that the body quickly developed resisting organisms & relapse was frequent. The U.S. Food & Drug Admin. released anti-TB drugs for general sale June 4 but warned against their use without "close medical supervision." [See p. 139A] . . . Dr. W. F. Windle of the U. of Pa. told the Natl Institute of Health in Washington May 19 that spinal cord injuries were being successfully treated by piromen, a new bacterial drug . . . Dr. Paul L. Wermer of the AMA told the Catholic Hospital Assn. in Cleveland May 26 of Benemid, a new drug which increases the efficiency of penicillin by causing the body to retain it longer. [See p. 75D]

Radio & TV. The Liberty Broadcasting System, which suspended operations May 15, announced resumption May 21 as a network made up of KLBS in Houston & 7 other Texas & Louisiana stations. It planned to broadcast minor league baseball games. [See p. 76F] . . . AP suspended its Spotnews film service to TV stations May 30. [See p. 139F]

Kathleen Winsor won a $26,358 federal tax refund when the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington ruled June 3 that movie rights to her book *Forever Amber* should have been taxed as capital gains, not personal income. The court found that the book was written for her own amusement . . . **Laszlo Halasz,** dismissed as director of the N.Y. City Opera Co., was awarded $15,324 in damages by a Supreme Court jury in New York May 28. [See Vol. XI, p. 415N] . . . **Old Vic Company** in London announced May 26 the closing of its drama school for financial reasons . . . ***Birth of a Nation,*** 37-year-old film classic, was banned by Maryland's Board of Censors May 23 for being "morally bad and crime-inciting."

NEW BOOKS

THE ABYSS, by Manés Sperber. Disenchanted Communist seeks new way of life. May 29. (Doubleday, 383 pp., $3.75)*

THE BLACK HILLS, edited by Roderick Peattie. History & legend of rugged Western U.S. region & its people. May 29. (Vanguard, 320 pp., $5)†

THE LAST DAYS OF NIJINSKY, by Romola Nijinsky. Story of great Russian dancer who became insane, as told by his widow. May 29. (Simon & Schuster, 261 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. X, p. 120E]

MONSOON SEAS: The Story of the Indian Ocean, by Alan Villiers. Sailing ships, pirates, history & romance. June 2. (McGraw-Hill, 337 pp., $4.75)†

RAGE OF THE SOUL, by Vincent Sheean. Mixture of Eastern mysticism & Washington social life. June 2. (Random House, 313 pp., $3.50)*

TALES OF ADVENTURERS, by Geoffrey Household. Thirteen stories of high adventure. June 2. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 247 pp., $3)*

THE VILLAGE, by Marghanita Laski. War between the classes in postwar England. May 29. (Houghton-Mifflin, 280 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune June 1; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Daphne du Maurier's "My Cousin Rachel," Agnes Sligh Turnbull's "The Gown of Glory," Frank Yerby's "The Saracen Blade," Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea."

Non-Fiction. Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter," Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Jack Lait & Lee Mortimer's "U.S.A. Confidential," Marion Crawford's "Elizabeth, The Queen," A. J. Cronin's "Adventures in Two Worlds." [See p. 148D-E]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

SUNDAY BREAKFAST. 2-act drama of family misunderstandings. By Emery Rubio & Miriam Balf. Staged by Stella Adler. Last of ANTA's current series. Cast included Anthony Ross, Jada Rowland, Cloris Leachman, Douglas Watson, Margaret Feury. May 28 at Coronet. (0-2-6)*

CLOSED

GIGI, 217 performances, May 31. [See Vol. XI, p. 383A]

THE SHRIKE, 160 performances, May 31. [See pp. 147P, 19C-D]

1951-52 SEASON STATISTICS

The 1951-52 Broadway season, considered by critics one of the poorest since the turn of the century, ended officially May 31. The 76 offerings, compared with 89 in 1950-51, included 43 new plays, 20 revivals and 10 musicals & revues. Only 13 survived the season, and 5 entries from previous seasons were continuing. [See Vol. XI, p. 183B]

CLOSINGS NOT NOTED PREVIOUSLY

BAGELS & YOX, 208 performances. [See Vol. XI, p. 296B]

CANDIDA, 31 performances, May 17. [See p. 132B]

COURTIN' TIME, 37 performances. [See Vol. XI, p. 191N]

FOUR SAINTS IN THREE ACTS, 15 performances. [See p. 124F-G]

GERTIE, 5 performances, Feb. 2. [See p. 43M]

SHUFFLE ALONG, 4 performances, May 10. [See p. 163H]

TWO ON THE AISLE, 281 performances. [See Vol. XI, p. 238P]

THE VICTIM, 3 performances, May 3. [See p. 148B]

THE WILD DUCK, 15 performances. [See Vol. XI, p. 416A]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]

LEADING MAY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

N.Y. Releases

ACTORS & SIN. Film versions of 2 Ben Hecht stories; written, directed & produced by Hecht. Sid Kuller Production released by United Artists May 20. "Actor's Blood": Tale of doting father of neurotic Broadway star; cast includes Edw. G. Robinson, Marsha Hunt, Dan O'Herlihy, Rudolph Anders. "Woman of Sin": Farce about colossal film made from script by 9-yr.-old child; cast headed by Eddie Albert, Alan Reed, Jenny Hecht.

THE ATOMIC CITY. Chase thriller in which Reds kidnap son of nuclear physicist, demand H-bomb formula as ransom. Screenplay by Sydney Boehm. Directed by Jerry Hopper. Produced by Jos. Sistrom for Paramount. In cast: Lee Aaker, Gene Barry, Milburn Stone, Lydia Clark. May 1.

HIGH TREASON. British film about tracking down of saboteurs. Screenplay by Frank Harvey & Roy Boulting. Directed by Boulting. Produced by Paul Soskin. Pacemaker-Mayer-Kingsley release. In cast: Liam Redmond, Kenneth Griffith, Joan Hickson, John Bailey, Mary Morris. May 20.

KANGAROO. "Western" filmed in Australia. Screenplay by Harry Kleiner, from Martin Berkeley's story. Directed by Lewis Milestone. Produced by Robt. Bassler for 20th Century-Fox. Cast includes Peter Lawford, Maureen O'Hara, Finlay Currie, Chips Rafferty. May 16.

NO RESTING PLACE. Realistic tale of hardships of Irish tinkers. Screenplay by Colin Lesslie, Paul Rotha & Michael Orrom. Based on Ian Niall's novel. Directed by Rotha. Produced by Lesslie. Classic Pictures release. Cast headed by Michael Gough, Eithne Dunne. May 4.

OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS. Film version of Joseph Conrad novel about Englishman's moral collapse in tropics. Screenplay by Wm. Fairchild. Directed & produced by Carol Reed. Lopert Films release distributed by United Artists. In cast: Robt. Morley, Trevor Howard, Sir Ralph Richardson, Kerima, Wendy Hiller, Geo. Coulouris. May 15.

THE PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS. Dizzy Dean's film biog. Screenplay by Herman J. Mankiewicz based on Guy Trosper's story. Directed by Harmon Jones. Produced by Jules Schermer for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Dan Dailey. Cast includes Joanne Dru, Richard Crenna, Stuart Randall. May 2.

THE SNIPER. Story of psychiatric killer who terrorizes city. Screenplay by Harry Brown. Directed by Edw. Dmytryk. Produced by Stanley Kramer for Columbia. In cast: Arthur Franz, Adolphe Menjou. May 9.

WALK EAST ON BEACON. Semi-documentary about FBI operations against spies. Screenplay by Leo Rosten. Suggested by J. Edgar Hoover's article "The Crime of the Century." Directed by Alfred Werker. Produced by Louis de Rochemont. Presented by Columbia. Cast includes Finlay Currie, Louisa Horton, Virginia Gilmore, Geo. Murphy. May 28.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. 36th 500-mi. Memorial Day race in Indianapolis May 30: won by Troy Ruttman, 22, of Lynnwood, Calif. His elapsed time: 3 hrs. 52 mins. 41.88 secs. for 128.922 mph. average, a record for the event. He won $61,743 of the record $230,100 purse. [See Vol. XI, p. 176D]

Baseball. Charley Grimm, 52, twice Chicago Cub mgr. and mgr. of Milwaukee (1951 AA champions) the past year, succeeded Tommy Holmes, 34, as mgr. of the 7th-place NL Boston Braves May 31. [See Vol. XI, p. 200K; X, 16J] . . . Player trade June 3: 3d-baseman Geo. Kell, outfielder Hoot Evers, shortstop John Lipon & pitcher Dizzy Trout from Detroit to the AL Boston Red Sox for first baseman Walt Dropo, infielders John Pesky & Fred Hatfield, outfielder Don Lenhardt & pitcher Bill Wight. [See p. 172E; Vol. XI, 386H, 320K, 264D; VIII, 232B] . . . The N.Y. Yankees signed rookie first-baseman Marvin Throneberry, 19, of Memphis May 28 for a bonus estimated at over $50,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 296H-J] . . . Willie Mays, 21, N.Y. Giant centerfielder, entered the Army May 29. [See XI, 376B]

Boxing. Jersey Joe Walcott of Camden, N.J., listed age 38, defended his world heavyweight title in Philadelphia June 5 by winning a unanimous 15-round decision over ex-champ Ezzard Charles, 30, of Cincinnati. Walcott weighed 196½, Charles 191½. 21,599 persons paid $210,313 to see the fight. NBC paid $175,000 for TV rights. Each fighter received 30% of net receipts. [See p. 108D]

Golf. Women's Weathervane Open finals at Great Neck, N.Y.: won June 3 by Betsy Rawls of Austin, Tex., with 590 for 144 holes (tourney record), for $5,000. [See p. 156L; Vol. XI, 200L-M] . . . Western Open, St. Louis: won June 1 by Lloyd Mangrum, for $2,400. [See pp. 164K, 156L] . ... British Amateur championship in Prestwick, Scotland: won May 31 by Harvie Ward, 26, of Tarboro, N.C., 6 & 5 over Frank Stranahan of Toledo. [See Vol. XI, p. 176E]

Horse Racing. 173d English Derby ($57,643) at Epsom Downs, Eng. May 28: won by Aga Khan's Tulyar, Charlie Smirke up, for $57,663 (Aga's 5th Derby winner). [See Vol. XI, p. 176F] . . . 174th English Oaks, Epsom Downs May 30: won by Capt. A. M. Keith's Frieze, Edgar Britt up, for $46,200. . . . $60,000 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 30: won by Greentree Stable's One Hitter, Ted Atkinson up, for $41,900. [See Vol. XI, p. 176F] . . . $50,000 Argonaut Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 30: won by Abe Hirschberg's Admiral Drake, Willie Marsh up.

Olympic Games. Russia's entry into all Summer Olympic Games except field hockey was announced in Helsinki June 3. [See pp. 28K-L, 12F]

Polo. U.S. open championship in Los Angeles June 1: won by Beverly Hills Polo Club. [See Vol. XI, p. 344F-G]

Tennis. French Natl. championship winners in Paris June 1-2: singles—Jaroslav Drobny (men's), Doris Hart (women's); doubles—Frank Sedgman & Kenneth McGregor (men's), Miss Hart & Shirley Fry (women's), Miss Hart, Sedgman (mixed). [See 148L]

Track & Field. U.S. college conference outdoor championships: (May 31) IC4A in New York—Manhattan College; Western Conf. (Big 10) in Ann Arbor, Mich.—Illinois. (May 17) Southern Conf. in Chapel Hill, N.C.—Maryland; Southeastern Conf. in Birmingham—Alabama; Big 7 in Norman, Okla.—Kansas. [See p. 172G]

OBITUARIES

Col. Frank Rea Allen, 64, USA, World War II military governor of Tunisia; May 29 in Little Rock, Ark.

Louis B. Boudin, 78, labor lawyer; May 29 in New York.

Henry Herschel Brickel, 62, ex-*N.Y. Post* editor & State Dept. expert on Inter-American affairs; May 29 in Ridgefield, Conn., a suicide by carbon monoxide poisoning.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Elmer Brown, 70, a leading Congressional Church minister; May 31 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Emile Buré, 76, publisher of Paris newspaper *L'Ordre*, ex-publisher of *France-Amerique* in N.Y.; May 31 in Paris.

Marie Odet Jean Armand de Chapelle de Jumilhac, Duc de Richelieu, 76, last to bear the title since it was bestowed by Louis XIII of France; May 30 in New York.

Thomas F. Cook, 43, British Labor MP, ex-Under-Secy. State for Colonial Affairs; May 31 near Dundee, Scotland, after auto accident.

Dr. John Dewey, 92, foremost U.S. philosopher, founder of progressive education, author of *Human Nature & Conduct, Culture & Freedom,* many other books; June 1, N.Y. of pneumonia.

Dewey was born Oct. 20, 1859 in Burlington, Vt. Graduated Vermont U. 1879, received doctorate in philosophy from Johns Hopkins 1884. Taught philosophy & education at Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago, Columbia U's before retirement 1930. Many books included "School and Society" (1899) in which he outlined progressive education ("learn by doing") theories pioneered in Laboratory (Dewey) School at Chicago U. 1896-1903. Politically a liberal, Dewey headed commission to Mexico 1937 to investigate validity of Soviet charges of terrorism & fascist conspiracy against exiled Leon Trotsky; commission declared Trotsky innocent. [See Vol. XI, p. 192B]

Samuel Francis Hobbs, 64, member of U.S. House of Representatives (D., Ala.) 1935-51; May 31 in Selma, Ala. [See Vol. X, p. 230E]

Count Stefano Jacini, 65, Italian Senator, pres. of UNESCO conference 1950, Council of Europe delegate; May 31 in Milan.

Albert Davis Lasker, 72, retired advertising executive, Asst. Agri. Secy. 1917, philanthropist; May 30 in N.Y. of cancer.

Dr. James E. Lough, 81, ex-NYU dean; founded first round-the-world co-educational tour, which resulted in his dismissal in 1927; June 3 in Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Robert O. McClure, 66, Ohio Northern U. pres. 1943-49; June 2 in Winter Park, Fla.

Nicholas Meyer, 78, Interborough News Co. chrmn.; May 31 in New York.

Jaakko J. Mikkola, Finnish-born coach of U.S. Olympic & Harvard track teams; May 29 in Belmont, Mass.

Lt. Gen. Eugene Shilovsky, 63, Soviet military historian, head of Voroshilov War Academy; death reported May 29, Moscow.

Ed Van Every, 73, boxing writer, press agent for ex-champ Ezzard Charles; May 30 of heart attack in Cardiff, N.J.

Arthur Rindge Wendell, 76, Wheatena Corp. pres.; May 31 in Summit, N.J.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brazil Crash Hostages Freed. Rival rescue teams stranded for 2 weeks in Brazilian jungles at the site of the Apr. 29 Pan American Stratocruiser crash were removed by airlift May 27. The official U.S.-Brazilian team's Scott A. Magness of the CAA and Brazilian Air Force Maj. José Carlos Miranda Correa were reported to have been held captive by an unauthorized team of Brazilian parachutists to insure their own airlift evacuation. The unofficial team was led by Brazilian Congressman Lino de Mattos and financed by ex-Sao Paulo Gov. Adhemar de Barros, head of Aerovias Brasil (Brazilian Intl. Airlines) & a potential presidential candidate. (All 50 aboard the Stratocruiser were killed in the crash.) [See p. 140L]

Married. Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halback, 44, head of Germany's Krupp armaments industry, & Martha Vera Wilhelmine Knauer of Hollywood, Calif.; May 19 in Berchtesgaden, Germany (his 2d). [See Vol. Vol. XI, p. 35K] . . . Film actress Anne Francis to student Laurence Price Jr., May 17 in Hollywood. . . . Johnny Ray, 25, singer, & Marilyn Morrison, 22, daughter of Hollywood nightclub (Mocambo) owner Charles Morrison; May 25 in New York (first for both). Ray, a farm boy from Roseburg, Ore., has become a $5,000-a-week popular singing sensation the past year on the strength of his recordings of emotional "sob" ballads. [See p. 107D-E]